



Year 1

**Summer Curriculum
Overview and Topic
Webs**



Year 1 Summer Topic Web

English

Development of writing through:

Fiction, Non-fiction and Poetry writing:

Children will be asked to develop, recall and understand the language and organisational features of a range of text-types including: Letters, Leaflets and Rhyming narratives.

Grammar/Phonics:

- Word class: noun; adjective; verb
- Conjunction 'and'
- Collective nouns
- Capital letters
- Full stops
- Past tense –ed

Phonics will continue through Little Wandle Letters and sounds.

Maths

Multiplication and Division

Children explore counting both forwards and backwards in 2s. Children count forwards and backwards in 10s. This builds on previous learning where children explored the multiples of 10 up to 50 as well as counting by making groups of 10. Children practise counting on and back in 5s using a range of different representations such as arms on a starfish or a dice showing 5. Children use their knowledge of recognising equal groups to now add equal groups together to find a total.

Fractions

Children explore recognising a half or two halves for the first time, looking at both objects and shapes. Children use their previous learning of recognising and finding a half, and apply this to recognising half of a quantity. Children are introduced to recognising a quarter of an object or a shape.

Position and Direction

Children describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. Children use the language of position, direction and motion, including: left and right, top, middle and bottom, on top of, in front of, above, between, around, near, close and far, up and down, forwards and backwards, inside and outside (non-statutory guidance)

Place Value (within 100)

Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with zero or 1, or from any given number • Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s. Children identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least.

Money

Children recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes

Time

Children sequence events in chronological order using language (for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening) Children recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years

Religious Education

EASTER

This unit is designed to develop the children's knowledge and understanding of the season of Easter as a celebration of the Resurrection of Jesus. The unit focuses on the importance of the Resurrection and its message.

PENTECOST

This unit is designed to develop the children's knowledge and understanding of Pentecost as the fulfilment of Jesus' promise to send the Holy Spirit. The unit focuses on the coming of the Holy Spirit as a promised gift that brought about a change in the lives of the disciples and how we celebrate and receive that gift in our lives today.

FOLLOWING JESUS TODAY

This unit is designed to develop the children's knowledge and understanding of what it means to follow Jesus today. The unit develops the children's understanding of how, as followers of Jesus, we belong to the Church and the different ways that the Church, and the different members of it, follow Jesus.

SHARING IN JESUS' LIFE

This unit is designed to develop the children's knowledge and understanding of the way in which, as Christians, we are called to share in the life of Jesus. The unit focuses on Jesus choosing and calling the disciples and how they are an example to us of what it means to be a disciple or follower of Jesus and share in his life

Science 1

Plants

In this unit, pupils will learn about the key parts of a plant including the roots, stem, leaves and flower. They will investigate how seeds germinate, using a fast-growing seed such as cress. They will find out the conditions that seeds are unlikely to grow in, such as in the darkness or without moisture. Where possible, encourage pupils to grow plants within the classroom, from bulbs, cuttings or seeds, taking advantage of this unit being scheduled for the summer term.

Humanities

History - Parliament and Prime Ministers

This unit directly builds on from the 'Kings, Queens & Leaders' unit. Told like stories, the children will be introduced to historically significant events that highlight the development of British democracy, including the introduction of the Bill of Rights and the introduction of the first Prime Minister: Robert Walpole. As well as learning about the changing role of Parliament, and the introduction of the office of Prime Minister, the children will also learn about what Parliament and the Prime Minister do today. This includes looking at changes in living memory, such as the change in government/Prime Minister/local MP

Geography – The Seven Continents

Building on children's understanding of spatial sense (their immediate and local area) and the UK, this unit zooms out to encompass the seven continents and five oceans of the world. Children will use globes and will begin to understand that a globe is a 3D model of our Earth showing continents and oceans. They will learn to recognise the north and south poles and the equator and will begin to understand what geographic location can tell us about climate. Throughout this unit children will be forming an understanding that the world is a diverse place, and continents can host many different landscapes and living things. They will encounter new and ambitious vocabulary that features throughout the unit, offering children many opportunities to rehearse and apply it.

Physical Education

Hit, catch and run

To be able to hit objects with hand or bat.
Track and retrieve a rolling ball.
Throw and catch a variety of balls and objects.
Develop sending and receiving skills to benefit fielding as a team.
Distinguish between the roles of batters and fielders.
Introduce the concept of simple tactics

Send and return

To be able to send an object with increased confidence using hand or bat.
Move towards a moving ball to return.
Sending and returning a variety of balls.
Develop sending skills with a variety of balls. Track, intercept and stop a variety of objects, select and apply skills to beat the opposition.

Computing

Computing is taught discretely through BGFL 365. Computing also takes a pivotal role throughout core and foundation subjects, where children are provided the opportunity to retrieve, record and publish work on computers. Children are taught to use computers and access the internet safely and appropriately through E-Safety lessons and during Safer Internet Day.

Science 2

Materials and Magnets

This unit is an introduction to every day materials and their properties. Knowledge and understanding from this unit will be built upon in Year 2 – Materials and Matter, Year 3 – Forces and Magnets, and in Year 5 – Materials where children will study further properties of materials including solubility, and conductivity. In this unit pupils will learn to distinguish everyday objects from the material they are made from. They will recognise everyday materials such as wood, plastic, glass, metal and rock. They will become familiar with key vocabulary used to describe everyday materials, such as soft, hard, flexible, strong, opaque and transparent. They will compare and group together materials based on their properties. Pupils will begin to understand that scientists and engineers study the properties of materials before making decisions. They will study the engineer John Dunlop, of Dunlop Tyres, who invented the inflatable rubber tyre. They will think carefully about the different materials used to make bicycles and why they were chosen. Throughout the science curriculum, pupils will encounter many scientists and engineers, and their knowledge of the achievements of people within this field will build

Art

Paintings of Children

Through looking at paintings of children, this unit explores how art, and in particular paintings by Hogarth, Cassatt and Bruegel the Elder, give us information about the past. The Graham Children by Hogarth provides a focus for the whole unit. The children consider the hidden messages that the group portrait conveys as well as investigating how the painting shows the difference of the lives of the Graham children in comparison to their own. Copying small sections of the painting allow the children to consider how to work from close observation, planning where lines and colours should go, colour-matching and using watercolours with different sized brushes

Sculpture

This unit introduces children to 3D art. Children are likely to be aware of sculpture through statues they have seen in public spaces. They start by exploring how sculptors can use different materials to make sculptures. From this starting point lesson 2 explores the difference between the words 'sculpture' and 'sculptor' and the children compare Degas' drawings and sculptures of ballerinas. Over the course of three lessons the children then learn about the process of making a sculpture, using the work of Gormley and Hepworth to explore making models for larger sculptures, casting and applying colour to sculptures..

Technology

Shade and Shelter

This project teaches children about the purpose of shelters and their materials. They name and describe shelters and design and make shelter prototypes. Children then design and build a play den as a group and evaluate their completed product.

KEY VOCABULARY

plant	a living thing that grows in one place , such as an oak tree, a sunflower or a tomato plant
root	the part of a plant that acts as an anchor, fixing the plant into the ground, and they also absorb water and minerals to help the plant to grow
stem	the part of the plant that grows above the ground ; the leaves and flowers grow from the stem which also transports water and minerals around the plant
leaves	a plant's leaves absorb sunlight and turn it into energy that the plant uses to grow
seed	the small part of a flowering plant that grows into a new plant
deciduous	a tree that sheds its leaves during autumn
evergreen	a tree that keeps its leaves all year around



deciduous trees

lose their leaves during autumn

e.g., oak tree



evergreen trees

keep their leaves all year around

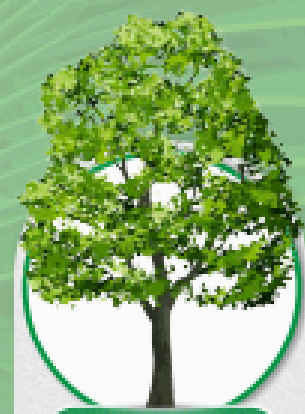
e.g., fir tree



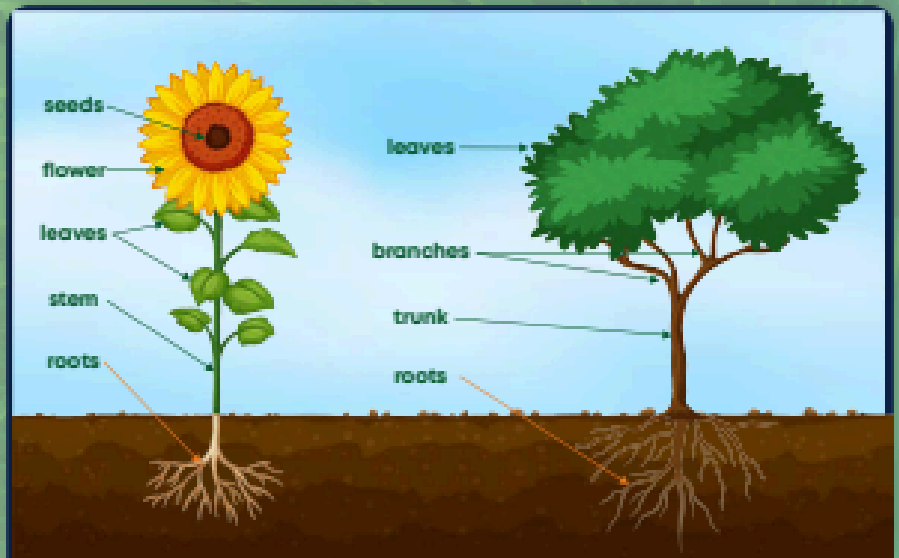
acorn (oak)



poppy seed



sycamore seed





KEY VOCABULARY

material

the word scientists use to describe **what things are made from**, e.g., glass, paper, wood

properties

the way a material **looks, how it feels, or what it can do** --we can see, feel, or measure properties of materials

transparent

a material that allows light to pass through, so we **can see through it**

opaque

a material that does not allow light to pass through, so we **cannot see through it**

magnet

a magnet **attracts some metals** using a force called magnetism

attract

to pull **towards**

repel

to push **back**

purpose

the **reason** that something has been chosen or made

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

soft

hard

bright

dark

transparent

opaque

smooth

rough

waterproof

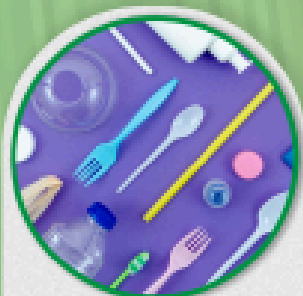
absorbent

thin

thick

bendy

stiff



plastic



wood



metal



glass



rock



magnets

OPPOSITE POLES ATTRACT

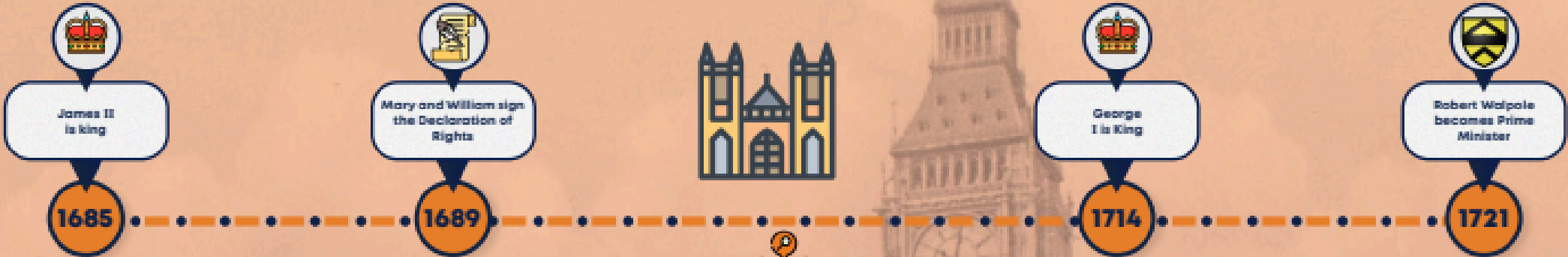


SIMILAR POLES REPEL





Parliament and Prime Ministers



King James II

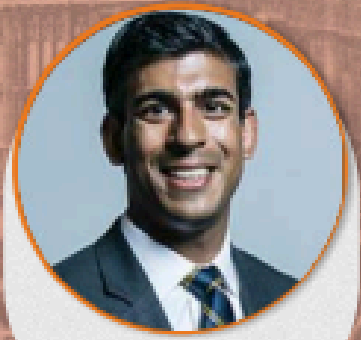


William and Mary



considered to be the first Prime Minister

Robert Walpole



the current Prime Minister

Rishi Sunak

KEY VOCABULARY

Bill of Rights

an important piece of **paper** that said the **British Parliament** could **make laws** and guide the King and Queen: William and Mary signed it when they became King and Queen

parliament

a group of people **chosen to represent the people** who live in a country (the parliament make decisions for the people)

election

when **people choose** who they would like to be in parliament

Prime Minister

the **leader** of the government

government

the group of people who make up the **leading political party in the parliament**

political party

a group of **people who work together** to gain power in parliament

vote

a **choice**, marked on a piece of paper with a cross

budget

the government's **plan to spend money** on things the country needs

services

things that the government provide for the country, e.g. schools, hospitals, the police force and the fire service



KEY VOCABULARY

Earth

the planet we live on

continent

one of the world's seven areas of land

ocean

a very large area of water

globe

a model of our earth showing the continents and oceans

North Pole

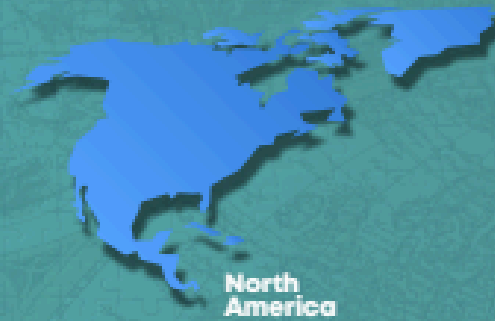
a very cold place at the "top" of the Earth

South Pole

a very cold place at the "bottom" of the Earth

equator

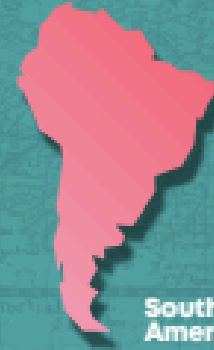
an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth



North America



Africa



South America



Asia



Europe



Australia



Antarctica



A world map showing the seven continents and five major oceans. The continents are labeled: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. The oceans are labeled: Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Pacific Ocean.



artist

a person who makes a work of art

luxury

when something is very comfortable and maybe expensive

wealth

to have lots of money or things

message

an important piece of information that someone wants to share (this could be shown by a picture)

past

a time that happened before now

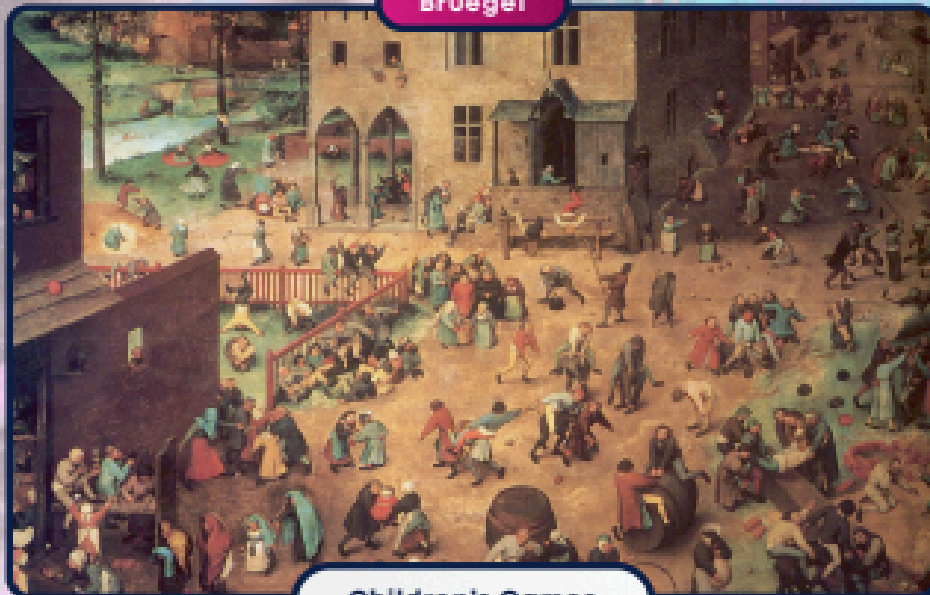
pose

to put your body into a position so that someone can take a picture of you or draw you

cubism

a way of painting and drawing where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture, like looking at many sides of a cube at once

Bruegel



Children's Games

Hogarth



The Graham Children



Edgar Degas

1878-1881



Little Dancer Aged 14

KEY VOCABULARY

sculpture

art that you can hold and see all around: a sculpture is 3D

sculptor

a person who makes a sculpture

3D art

art that you can hold and see all around: a sculpture is 3d

2D art

a flat piece of art, e.g., a drawing, a painting or a photo

statue

a large sculpture of a person

model

a 3d plan for a sculpture, usually smaller than the sculpture (this is sometimes called a maquette)

sketch

a rough drawing which may be a plan for a work of art, perhaps a sculpture

casting

a way of making a sculpture by pouring liquid, e.g., liquid plaster or metal, into a mould

mould

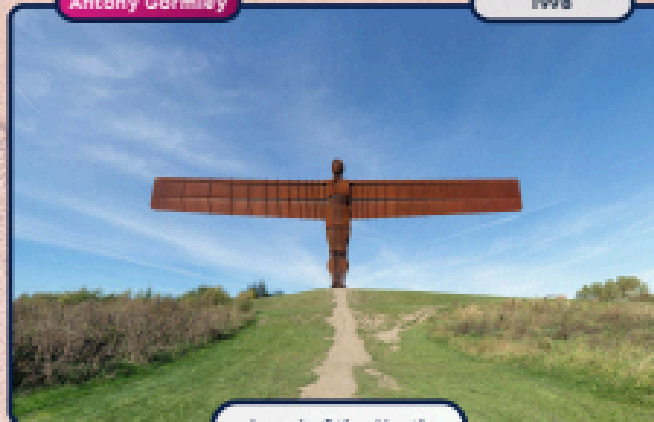
a hollow container used for casting

bronze

a type of metal that can be melted and poured into a mould to make a cast sculpture

Antony Gormley

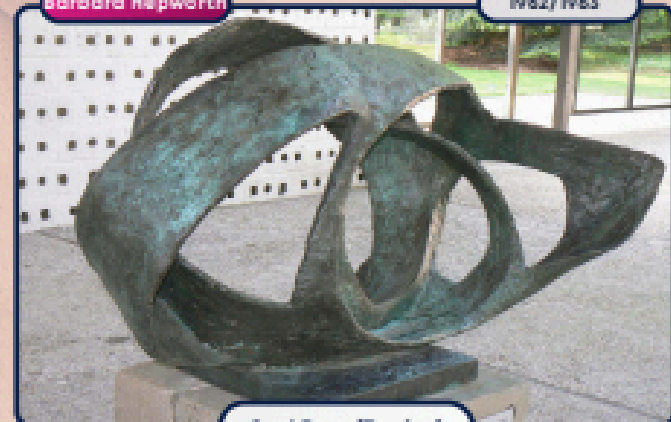
1998



Angel of the North

Barbara Hepworth

1962/1963



Oval Form (Trezion)